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FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Publishers, Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Judging from the number of post-office safes that are being cracked in Vermont, Uncle Sam will do well to equip burglar-proof safes in his rural mail headquarters with Gatling gun attachments.

If the lawmakers of Vermont are asked to choose between worthless dogs and a great sheep industry, as suggested by Governor Mead, it will not take them long to decide on which side the interests of Vermont are to be found.

Larkin Goldsmith Mead, the great sculptor whose death has just occurred, was best known to the people of Vermont through his statues of Ethan Allen in the State capitol entrance at Montpelier and in the National Art gallery in Washington and by his soldiers' monument in St. Johnsbury. One of his famous works is the national Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., and another is his colossal statue representing the Mississippi at Minneapolis. Mr. Mead, who was a brother-in-law of William Dean Howells, the noted author, came under the influence of Italian art while the latter was consul at Venice gave him a position connected with the consulate. His conceptions are noted for their breadth, as well as their delicacy of detail, and his influence made itself felt in American art circles especially in connection with his sculptures on the famous agricultural building at the Columbian exposition. Mr. Mead's death is a great loss to American art.

INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK.

The annual fall inspection of nursery stock has been begun by the State inspector, Professor Cummings, who is now examining the nurseries in this State. According to the law of the State now in operation, each nurseryman must have his nursery inspected each year, and must secure a certificate before he is allowed to ship stock. The scope of the law has been extended so that it includes not merely fruit plants but also ornamentals as well. All foreign grown plants of any kind are subject to rigid inspection to prevent the introduction of serious insect pests.

Inspector Cummings stated yesterday that "the inspection work means a slight expense to importers and nurserymen, but that it is really necessary as a means of self protection and should be looked upon as a necessary measure. The citizens of Vermont do not wish to be troubled with the brown leaf moth nor do they wish to see our trees and shrubbery infested with the gypsy moth. The only way to secure complete freedom from these pests is to subject a careful examination of all stock which may bring these pests to our homes." An examination of bulbs from Holland for Mr. Van Patten was made Monday and they were found free from injurious insects.

Manifestly, the whole object of the law is to protect not merely nurserymen and florists, but the public as well, and our people should heartily co-operate to this end. Residents of Burlington and vicinity who have extensive grounds with considerable shrubbery planted thereon will do well to have their plants and grounds inspected. As a single inattention may have disastrous results, it is hoped that every caution will be exercised to prevent the introduction of serious insect pests.

A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR VERMONT.

In speaking of the census showing made by Vermont the Springfield Republican shows that our growth in population has been confined to the cities and larger villages. It says that "Addison county shows the most persistent tendency to decline in population, and this curiously enough comprises perhaps the finest agricultural region of the State, stretching away from the comparatively level country eastward from the lower end of Lake Champlain. No less than 19 of its 22 towns show losses of popula-

tion in the past decade. On the other hand, the county showing the greatest growth in the past 20 years is one of the roughest or most mountainous of the lot—Washington county, which has advanced from 29,606 in 1890 to 41,702 in 1910, notwithstanding the loss of some of its territory to Caledonia county between 1890 and 1900. The rise of lumber and its great quarrying industry explains much of this county's growth. Nearly all of the agricultural towns of the county have been losing population right along."

The Republican sees how ahead for Vermont, however, and in this the neighbor is unquestionably correct.

It says, "Compared with those 10-year periods the last two make a decidedly good exhibit. But it is not enough—not what it should be, and not what may fairly be expected of the coming 10 years under the influence of factors now at work. The swingback of the westward agricultural drift lately observable is just beginning to reach that State, under the influence of high prices for farm products. The water-powers are likely to come into greater use through storage and electrical transmission, and the automobile and better roads must more and more have the effect of increasing the number of those who seek rest and recreation and quiet retirement among the hills of this most attractive mountain State.

Beyond this, Vermonters should look for advantage in the lowering of those tariff bars which turn commerce north and south away from the State instead of letting it pursue its natural course through the State northwesterly and southeasterly between Canada and New England."

That the Springfield Republican is not alone in its sanguine view of Vermont's outlook is evident from what some of our own papers are saying. The Bennington Banner casts the horizon as follows:

"Ten years is a long time to wait for the fulfillment of a prophecy but a prediction that the next decade will not show such a decrease in the rural population of Vermont as is revealed by the recently published census returns will, it is believed, meet the views of men who are better posted on general conditions in this State than the writer. The figures just received from Washington show that the farming towns of Vermont, with comparatively few exceptions, have lost in population and yet there is evidence of a movement back to the soil in this State. The trend toward agricultural pursuits did not begin in time to make the impression on the census figures that some of us had hoped, but it is the advance guard of a small army that will find its way in that direction during the next ten years. We have got to have more producers in Vermont just as we have got to have more of them in the whole country, therefore the tide has been toward the 112 cities where many of the means of livelihood consist in the handling of those things which other men have taken out of or off from the earth. The men who handle the raw products or convert them into finished articles for the daily use of the rapidly growing millions have increased in number until the proportion is unequal and a reaction must result. This crowding of the cities is one of the causes of the increased cost of living of which so much has been written during the past year. It is a case of too many people who eat and not enough who create and the readjustment of this condition must take place during the next few years will have its effect in Vermont."

The hopeful tone thus reflected is in and of itself a reason for encouragement over the outlook for Vermont's development during the new decade, and if our people bear in mind that they have the fortunes of our commonwealth largely in their own hands, gratifying results will be assured.

VERMONT'S UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES.

People who are surprised at the marked advance in higher education in all parts of the West are discovering that one secret of this progress is to be found in the fact that each State, while having various colleges within its boundaries, has adopted the policy of having its educational system crowned by a State university. In this way some of the strongest educational institutions in the whole country have been developed during the past few decades, and the work some of these universities are doing is noteworthy for its breadth and thoroughness as well as for its originality and helpfulness.

The fact that President Buckham of the University of Vermont would have Vermont carry out the idea of the founders of our government and at the same time adopt the policy which has been found so successful in many of the States, has moved some of the newspapers which do not fully realize the situation here and elsewhere to criticize the proposition, but the St. Albans Messenger in an able editorial takes the other side of the question in a way that is as convincing as it is conclusive. The Messenger says:

"It is natural enough for the Northfield News to pool-pool the recent public suggestion of President Buckham of the University of Vermont to the effect that the State does not require three separate colleges and that its higher educational forces would be better organized and more effective, both on an economic and academic basis, if there were only one. The News is loyal to Norwich University, its home institution, and everybody made in ordinary human mould can understand the promptness of its mind.

If the Middlebury Register should take a similar attitude in behalf of Middlebury College, the public would understand it in the same sympathetic appreciation of home interests.

But, when all this is said, the fact remains that the great body of Vermonters that have ever given any serious thought to the subject at all, regret that circumstances in the early days of the commonwealth should have so intervened to separate men of good intentions from each other as to lead to the foundation of three nobly planned colleges when one college, backed up by the combined ambition and energy and money and hope of the whole State of Vermont, could have achieved a more influential status and accomplished more practical benefits, at home and abroad.

"Vermont is a very little State territorially, and sparsely populated at that. Under the most favorable conditions—conditions that might mean abundant prosperity for all deserving citizens within its borders—there are certain well defined physical limitations to the population that shall ever inhabit this region or that is ever likely to send to its academic institutions for a culture that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Business men, engaged in the matter-of-fact materialistic game of getting back dollar for dollar with a few cents in interest on every dollar going each way, would not hesitate to say that a combination of interests corresponding in a business sense to the same relative proportion as these three colleges, could do better under one management and with one plant and one treasury, than any of the three could ever expect to do alone. Why should not the same business sense that combines and concentrates energies and capital in the production of material things useful and necessary to civilization be the intellectual culture that shall best apply and best enjoy all these products of civilization and make the boundaries of civilization wider yet?"

"The Messenger has nothing but the highest praise for the work being done by all three colleges. It is proud of them all as Vermont institutions. It does not mean to be understood as criticizing things as they are. It means to be understood as oftentimes regretful that all three great powers for the uplift of succeeding generations of Vermonters could not have found a common roof in the first instance and had the undivided support of a little State for all time after."

"Perhaps there may be something in President Buckham's idea of a State university that shall comprehend these three institutions, after all. The Messenger cannot agree with the News that he is a 'dreamer.' He has thought a great many problems in the educational world before now, and it might surprise the contemporary to know how many people in this little commonwealth of ours would be quite satisfied to see the 'dream' of the venerable president of the University of Vermont come true. If we could once get over the natural and altogether commendable alma mater sentiment that makes partisans of college men and could succeed in persuading the powers that govern all three institutions that so long as their cause was mutual their organization should be, perhaps some spirit of accommodation could be attained in the fruits of which not one of these ancient institutions would lose credit for its own abundant good works and distinguished identity, but all might be joined with the others in a State policy that would tend to unite a popular support, none too great for all, that, now divided, is not enough for each."

The idea of some of the critics of a central university proposition apparently is that a university must perforce have all its buildings in one particular spot and conduct them for the benefit of one particular community. Cornell University, which is one of the most progressive and successful of the State universities in the whole country, conducts its medical college in New York city, though its main

buildings are located in central New York, hundreds of miles distant, and the same policy is pursued by various other institutions.

It is a waste of resources as well as of time to have several institutions trying to do the same kind of work and spreading themselves out so thin that the ground is hardly covered, when by putting them under one administration, the work might be so divided and concentrated as to get the highest and best possible results from the money and effort expended.

The same idea is growing in connection with the maintenance of three normal schools at the expense of the State simply because local sentiment demands the continuance of each of the three normal schools among which the State is now dividing the money which should be devoted to the up-building of a great central school for the training of teachers.

Sooner or later the people of Vermont will become broad enough to look at these great questions from the standpoint of the commonwealth and of the people as a whole, and then and not till then will the Green Mountain State enjoy that progress in education and general development which should be ours.

OUTSIDE VIEWS OF VERMONT'S CENSUS.

The census of a State is to be regarded from two points of view, local and general. So far as the people of our own State are concerned, the enumeration's chief importance will appear in the manner in which it spurs different communities on to greater endeavor and promotes the general development of the commonwealth.

The chief importance of the census to us, regarded from an outside point of view, is the index which it furnishes our neighbors concerning our growth and progress. The public in general is inclined to regard mere number as a measure of a community's development without stopping to consider the different factors which enter into a State's growth numerically. The careless observer might conclude that lack of marked increase in population is a sure sign of lack of progress, or even of decay.

Vermont will suffer to a greater or less extent from comparisons with New York just the other side of Lake Champlain, despite the fact that our rural communities are unquestionably enjoying greater prosperity per capita than similar communities in the Empire State. New York has numerous cities of considerable size, and the growth of these will swell New York's total population, whereas Vermont has no large cities and few small ones.

We believe, however, that when the census of all the States is made public it will be found that Vermont as a rural State has kept pace with States like Iowa and some of the other States we are accustomed to regard as great from mere size. In other words, we believe the tide is turning, and that the next ten years will tell a far different story for the Green Mountain State as compared with various other commonwealths farther West that have until now been growing in no small degree at our expense.

It is gratifying to note, however, that the press outside reflects a growing appreciation of the conditions prevailing in this State. The New York Tribune, for example, says:

"The census figures for Vermont show a larger ratio of gain for that State than had been generally expected. Some of the Vermont newspapers seemed ready to credit rumors in circulation a month ago that an actual loss in population would be disclosed. But the census bureau reports that the number of inhabitants in 1910 is 355,856—a gain of 12,315 for the decade. The percentage of increase is 3.5. That, though small, exceeds the percentage for the decade from 1890 to 1900, which was 3.4, and the percentage for the two next preceding decades, which were one-tenth of 1 per cent. and one-half of one per cent. respectively. An increase of 12,315 bulks large in a State whose population has been nearly stationary for sixty years. The average decennial expansion between 1850 and 1890 was less than 6,000. The largest advance, both positive and

relative, which Vermont has ever made in population in a single decade was between 1870 and 1880, when it gained 69,040 inhabitants.

The sturdy mountain commonwealth has few cities and has been slow to develop manufacturing. It is an agricultural region, without great wealth, but also without poverty. Its people are prosperous and contented with the conditions under which they live. Lack of expansion in population has not meant decay or retrogression. It has simply signified that the State has followed outside the path of industrial progress and has gone along in its own way dealing with conditions of life which have not changed greatly since the early years of the republic.

Vermont is threatened with no loss of political power under next year's federal reapportionment. It has two representatives, one seat being allotted for a major fraction of a ratio amounting to 151,459, only 42,753 short of the full ratio. Even if the ratio of representation is increased from 194,182 to 215,600, Vermont, with 355,856 inhabitants, will still have one ratio and a safe major fraction. The State has had two representatives since 1880. It had three between 1850 and 1880, four between 1840 and 1850, five between 1820 and 1840, six between 1810 and 1820, four between 1800 and 1810 and two under the census of 1790.

In political power, therefore, it has simply returned of late to its original estate.

The Springfield Republican, which can never overlook Vermont's politics, says:

Vermont proves to have increased in population during the past ten years—contrary to reports sent out some weeks ago purporting to forecast the census result. But the increase is only 3.5 per cent, and this is upon an increase of only 3.4 per cent. In the previous decade, Vermont should do better than this, and it doubtless will if ever the time comes when trade with a region naturally tributary across the northern border is made more free.

The Troy Times comments on the showing made by Vermont as follows:

Vermont is not growing rapidly in population, but it is not standing still by any means, notwithstanding the drain represented by emigration to other quarters. A good deal of the sturdy manhood of Vermont has gone to the building up of other sections. But there are many indications that a new era of growth, rising and agricultural development is at hand, if not actually begun. Vermont has numerous sources of natural wealth, and the prospect is good for turning them to profitable account.

The Malone Telegram looks at the situation from still another point of view, as follows:

According to the census report, published on our second page, Vermont does not seem to have grown very much during the last ten years. In fact, it seemed to be up and back with the old Green Mountain State to hold her own. Still, in the quality of her citizenship you will have to travel some ways to find a State that compares favorably with Vermont.

Many of our cities and certain States, whose growth is the result of the immigration of undesirable men and women, who come to our shores inoculated with anarchy and with all the diseases of both mind and body known to the old world, have very little to recommend them as a place of residence. Vermonters can view such localities with a certain amount of complacency and be content with the meagre growth allotted to their State by the census man.

The editorial quoted affords our readers a fairly accurate view of the manner in which the outside press in general regards the census situation in Vermont, and it must be conceded that the consensus of opinion has for so various grounds of encouragement. With the available lands of the West taken up and with the consequent turning of population to New England, with the development of our natural resources through improved methods of agriculture and the exploitation of our large and valuable mineral deposits, with the capability that our people are awakening to our opportunities as a resort for the summer tourist and the summer resident, there are abundant reasons for hopefulness that the close of the next decade will have a different story to tell for the growth and development of the Green Mountain State.

"PAN."

(After the Russian of Malikov.)
He sleeps, he slumbers—
The great Pan sleeps!
The glare of noon
Engrossing him slumbers
The great god's lying
There breathe from heaps
Of ripest sun-driest grasses
Spells which solicit
Again and again,
Till drowsiness passes
Withstand him. He slumbers;
Profuse dreams visit
His deep-tranced swoon.

The roe deer, panting,
Lies coiled in the brake;
Her eye scarce peeps
Out of flock and of herd
The least sounds fail,
On the sword lies the snake,
Not stirring a scale.
In the wood, no bird
But ceases decanting:
The tree-top numbers
Are mute—No word!
He sleeps, he slumbers—
The great Pan sleeps!

Tread lightly, child,
And break not his rest!
Nay, stir not, but rather
Sit here in a nest
Where tall weeds darken
And deep grass weathers;
Sit quiet and hush—
His sleep, how mild!
How softly he breathes!

And so from aloft,
From the most high heaven,
So meek, so soft,
Nay, shall gather,
And o'er us creep—
The sorrow-humbers,
The heifers of man,
The dreams that leave
The great Pan's sleep.
He sleeps, he slumbers,
The great god Pan!

—J. S. Philimore in the London Nation.

ONE WAY.
"What do you do when a fire bursts, Cholly?" "Aw, I light a cigawotte!"—Age Herald.

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PAGE NOMINATED BY A DEMOCRAT

Lacked but Two Votes of Unanimous Election to Succeed Himself as U. S. Senator.

(Continued from page 4.)

Senator Gordon of Washington called up the proposed amendment to the constitution of Vermont changing words judge and judges to justice and justices. Committee on constitutional amendments.

On motion of Senator Powell of Chittenden the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—MORNING.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the chaplain.
On motion of Mr. Fletcher of Cavendish, the Governor was requested to return to the House H. L. and not providing for constructing county buildings at Hyde Park. The Senate requested the return of this bill to that body.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

By Mr. Bronson of Hardwick, protesting against amending any existing federal laws taxing oleomargarine. Adopted on the part of the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. 24—By Mr. Webster of St Albans, an amendment of section 108 of the public statutes, relating to debt exempt from trustee process. (Saves \$10 to the debtor in any event.) To committee on judicial reform.

H. 25—By Mr. Chaffee of Rutland, amending chapter 28 of the public statutes relating to the regulation of trade and the inspection of weights and measures. (The Governor to appoint a commissioner of weights and measures, at salary not to exceed \$200 and necessary expenses as provided for by law.) To committee on internal affairs.

H. 26—By Mr. Clark of Montpelier, relating to the bounty on porcupines. (Fixes bounty at fifty cents.) To the general committee.

H. 27—By Mr. Howe of Bennington, amending No. 11 of the acts of 1898, relating to the chase season for certain kinds of game fish. (Makes the season for trout, salmon or lake trout April 15 to June 15.) To committee on game and fisheries.

H. 28—By Mr. Darr of Springfield, to appropriate a certain sum for the support of the soldiers' home. Appropriative power for the support of soldiers' homes for the year 1911 and 1912.) To committee on appropriations.

H. 29—By Mr. Darr of Springfield, to amend section 1 of No. 38, acts of 1881, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Vermont." (Provides that at least ten of the trustees shall be members of the G. A. R.) To committee on corporations.

H. 30—By Mr. Wells of Wardsboro, to amend section 230 of the public statutes relating to marriage. (Marriages may be performed by clergy, not licensed to preach.) To judiciary.

H. 31—By Mr. Wright of Westminster, to amend section 825, public statutes, in regard to the killing of deer. (Permits killing of deer at anytime when deer are found destroying or injuring farm crops or crops.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 32—By Mr. Elliot of Hartford, to amend section 3 of act No. 15, acts of 1898, entitled "An Act Relating to Commitment of Mentally Deficient Persons." (Removes the power of commitment from the State and places the power for such commitment in the hands of the courts.) To judiciary.

H. 33—By Mr. Sanford of Brattleboro, to amend No. 112, of the acts of 1898, relating to the location of licensed places. (The town containing no licensed places, if the license holder be a resident of the town, may be located in the town.) To joint committee on temperance.

H. 34—By Mr. Briggs of Southbury, to amend section 70 of the public statutes relating to the residence of voters. (Provides that residence shall be where his family resides, or where he is legally assessed for taxes.) To committee on elections.

H. 35—By Mr. Caldwell of St. Johnsbury, in amendment of and in addition to No. 128 of the acts of 1871, entitled "An Act to incorporate E. & T. Pulp Mills Co." (Permits company to hold vote or dispose of stock of St. Johnsbury Amusement Co. or hold vote or dispose of any other stock now owned. Permits the company to guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds of the Canadian branch, not exceeding \$500,000, and to guarantee dividends on not to exceed 50,000 of the capital stock of the Canadian branch.) To corporations.

H. 36—By Mr. Sanford of Brattleboro, relating to expenditures for political purposes. (Prohibits use of money or influence at a caucus, the hiring of transportation to get voters to a caucus for the nomination or election of delegates; fixes two of \$500 Committee on internal affairs.)

JOINT RESOLUTION.
By Mr. Hubbard of Rockingham, expressing the opinion of the State for the late Gen. W. H. Chittenden. Adopted on the part of the House.

By Mr. Hubbard of Rockingham, condolence on the death of Larkin G. Mead. Mr. Hubbard spoke on the resolution, which was adopted on the part of the House.

H. L.—Was returned to the Senate agreeably to its request on motion of Mr. Fletcher of Cavendish.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard of Rockingham the House adjourned.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

Presented to law at 2:30 the House proceeded to vote for a U. S. senator for the full term of six years from March next. Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park was nominated by Mr. Shaw of Stowe. Seconded by Mr. Darr of Springfield. Mr. Peck of Burlington, Mr. Mead of St. Albans, Mr. Corry of Montpelier, Mr. McGuen of Vergennes, Mr. Avery of Brattleboro, Mr. Stratford of Brattleboro, Mr. Mattison of Glensbury and Mr. Gatchell of Charleston. With the exception of Mr. Hunt of New Haven, who voted for Charles A. Proctor, and Mr. Woodruff of Burke, who voted for David J. Foster, and 23 absent, the vote for Carroll S. Page was unanimous, and he was declared to have received a majority of all the votes cast.

Mr. Fletcher of Cavendish, from the ways and means committee called the attention of the House to the financial condition of the State. On motion of Mr. Bronson of Hardwick the statement read by Mr. Fletcher was ordered printed in the Journal of the House.

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JOINT RESOLUTION.

By Mr. McGuen of Vergennes empowering the joint standing committee on the industrial school to visit that institution and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted on the part of the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. 37—By Mr. Whittee of Marlboro, in amendment of section 553 of the P. S., relating to dog licenses. (Fixes fees for male and spayed dogs at \$2 and \$10 for each female dog.) To general committee.

H. 38—By Mr. Chapman of Windham, to amend section 63 of the public statutes, relating to the sale of land for taxes. (Fixes time for sale 30 days after said lands have been advertised.) To committee on land taxes.

H. 39—By Mr. Howe of Whiting, in amendment of 456 of the public statutes, relating to hearings held by the public service commission. (One commissioner may prosecute any inquiry or hold hearings into any matter within his jurisdiction, except hearings on rates and land damages.) To committee on judiciary.

H. 40—By Mr. Roy of Barre, to amend section 277 of the public statutes, relating to the duties of road commissioners. (Road commissioners instead of selectmen shall cause cutting of trees and brush.) To committee on highways and bridges.

H. 41—By Mr. Page of Hyde Park, in amendment of section 6 of No. 115 of the acts of 1896, entitled "An Act Granting Certain Powers to the Village of Hyde Park." (Increases bond issue from \$15,000 to \$25,000.) To committee on municipal corporations.

H. 42—By Mr. Bryant of Ludlow, empowering the public service commission to establish a code of democratic rules, uniform with other States. To judiciary.

H. 43—By Mr. Martin of Brookfield, to amend sections 1451, 1452, 1453 and 1474 of the public statutes, relating to the summing of grand and petit jurors. (18 jurymen from each county to be chosen by judges of the county court to serve as grand jurors. Petit jurors to be drawn at such time as the court shall direct, by such means as the court directs.) To judiciary.

H. 44—By Mr. Hunt of New Haven, to limit the term of office of town treasurer. (No one to hold the office for more than two years in succession.) To committee on internal affairs.

H. 45—By Mr. Shaw of Stowe, to protect fur-bearing animals. (Fixes season for trapping fur-bearing animals, such as fox, skunk, martin, mink, racoon and fisher.) On file from March 1.

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